Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 26

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN ERGATION.—157, Rua das Lataugerass, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.

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CHRIST CHURCH.—Rna do Eraristo da Verga. Divis Service estry Sunday at i i u u and on the and and ath Sundays in each month at 7 go Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each upon the Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each upon the Great Festivals at use, in the aroung. Holy Baptism et ey Sunday after the montage Service. N B—All untrees should be sent to the Clerk.

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7.30 p.m. Sundays prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Weitescoly, J. L. KENNEDY, Postor Kesallence: Rua Senaduc Corrêa, B. 1.
10. SEAMKNS' MISSION AND RKADING KODM openings, was greater than the second of the second content of the

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BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rina do Corde d'Fin, Xn., 121
Services in Buringuese every Sindhy at 1 o'clock, am
and 7 30 o'clock, mr. and event hierarchy at 7 30
o'clack p.m. Sunday School at 100 o'clock, au m. English
services on the 1st [7 p.m.] and 3rd [11 a.m.] Sunday of
each month.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAIL WATS.

DIM PROBE II.—This may he represent the atom in and is divided an Bellem into Central, and is Paulo boarde, fourier arrives at Barra do Finally 722 and into Rive and and Ladyste Hermitted at 25 where masses arrives at Barra 47 710 a.m. at 1153. From Raire Rives train leaves in 5,55 a.m. attribute at 1153. From Raire Rive train leaves in 5,55 a.m. attribute at 1155. Damontand, trains leave Ladyste at 7350 a.m. attribute 1250 Navo do Chulle at 1155. Damontand, trains leave Ladyste at 7350 a.m. attribute 1550 Navo do Chulle at 1155. Damontand, trains leave Ladyste at 7350 a.m. attribute 1550 Navo do Chulle 1550 Navo do Ch

5-97: anive at Burm at 500 and 515 p.m. and Kio at 8 p.m. Limited E-epists, leaves Rio at 7 m in; arrives at Bana at 1625; Easte Rios at 233 and Marianso Processors terminal at 1626 p.m. 5. Paulo based leaves the property terminal at Cachesira at Cachesira at 625 m. 5 p.m. 6 p.m.

reach Rio at 510 p m. Morel Teach Rio at 8.35 and 3250 am 3.45 and 5 am, first gave to Butte Rios artising at 8.53 pm; second ultid to Bran arriving at 19.55 pm; and third to Brena arriving at 19.55 pm; and third to Been arriving at 19.50 pm; been second third to Brena arriving at 19.50 pm; and 19.50 pm; and

10.5 p.m. and cave telema at 5:100 m. artiving in the 2-ye Myld zervice. Table leaves Rio at 1.0 p.m. every Friday, orriving at libera at 2:250 and Potto Nivor at 5 a.m. Demicroft, tain leaves Potto Nivor at 0:250 p.m. every Monitay, antiving at Barna at 2:55 and Rio at 5:50 a.m. S. PAULO AND RIO.—Timil leaves Cachosira at 1:2 m. orraining at 8, Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Demonstraf 1:12 m. orraining at 8, Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Demonstraf 1:12 m. orraining at 8, Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Demonstraf 1:12 m. orraining at 8, Paulo at 6:10 p.m. and arrives at Cachosiria at 1:2 m. orraining at 8, Paulo at 6:10 p.m. and arrives at Cachosiria at 1:2;6 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

where possengers change to the 1/r terror 11 and CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Asna) 7/00 a. m.; arriving at Nova Friburgo (1/4); Corbierto (1/6) one trainway from Cantagallol 1/48 and Maccio (1/10) p. m. cert manway from Cantagallol 1/48, and Maccio (1/10) p. m. cert friburgo 1/45 p. m. capallol 1/48, and capallol 1/49. Sp. Corbierto 1/49, and Nova Friburgo 1/45 p. m. capallol 1/48, and Carry host runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, crimecting with

trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Statinn at Counce Vello, Larangerax, at 5:39, 7, 8:35, roit5, 14.45, a. m. and 1715, 8:45, 4:15 and 5:15 p. m. on Smitheys on Lobblays and at 6:59 and 10:at m and at 2 odd 5:15 p. m. seek-days, and at 6:59 and at 6:59 and 10:at m and at 2 odd 5:15 p. m. seek-days, and at 6:50 and 3:4 p. m. seek-days and 7; m. smitheys and holidays. Retirming trains beek days and 7; m. smitheys and holidays. Mixed great 4:50 p. m. seek days and 5:50 p. m. seek days and 5:50 p. m. seek days and 5:50 p. m. seek days only

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE II PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York. Messis. Street & Co. 39 Combill, LONDON E. C. Messis. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C. Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO., São Panlo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1886.

THE tone of the speech made by the minister of finance on the 4th instant is certainly far from assuring. He takes care to place the financial difficulties of the country fairly before the Senate, and then demands new taxes to balance the budget. If these be not granted, he threatens to diminish the legal par of the currency. This may appear to be a simple remedy, but it can not be unknown to Minister Belisario that it will be a virtual act of repudiation. Suppose this par of exchange were reduced to 24 pence, what would be the result? Every currency payment for remission ahroad would suffer a loss of over 11 per cent. unless all existing debts and contracts are expressly excepted. All guarantees of interest and payments on contracts expressed in currency, unless excepted, would suffer a like reduction. If all these be expressly excepted, then where is the Treasury to gain in the operation? Evidently the minister is not contemplating exceptions, but is seeking immediate relief for his financial necessities. It is evident that he has not carefully considered all the dangers into which such a step would lead, and we doubt whether he would care to face the indignation and the complications which would arise. Bad as a further issue of paper would be, it would be nothing compared with this alteration of the standard of values. And whatever relief, if any, might be secured for the moment, its ultimate consequences would be disastrous in the extreme. Such a reduction will not affect the foreign debt, nor the gold obligations of the Treasury, but it will diminish still further the value of the currency in which the taxes are paid and thus render necessary a larger sum in this currency to meet these obligations. There are other ways out of the difficulty, and we trust that Minister Belisario will still find the right one.

WHEN the doors of the national subtreasury at Pernamhuco were opened on the morning of the 9th instant, it was found that the safe had been opened and robbed by some persons unknown. The loss amounts to nearly 800,000\$, of which a considerable amount was in coin. There were three doors to pass, with a sentinel at each, but the thieves seem to have accomplished that feat most successfully. And then, to avert suspicion from the employés of the treasury, they very considerately left the false keys-duplicates of those possessed

by the officials-in the locks. Who the thieves are, how they got in and out of the building, and how they obtained exact duplicates of the keys to the safe, no one appears to know. And yet, the robbery was apparently committed sometime between the evening of the 6th and the morning of the oth, and the thieves got away with their booty-which must have made two or three large parcels-without attracting the slightest attention. The affair seems to have been most cleverly planned, and then carried out neatly and successfully during the two holidays of the 7th and 8th. In fact, so slight a trace remains of the persons who effected the robbery, so accurate was their knowledge of the place and its valuables, and so well were they provided with duplicate keys and all needful facilities for getting in and getting out unobserved, that we very much doubt whether it really was a burglary. It will be remembered that a similar exploit occurred in Porto Alegre just one year ago, and we need not remind our readers that defalcations have been alarmingly frequent of late years. We do not like to say that this Pernambuco burglary is simply a "blind" to cover a defalcation, for that would be a rash conjecture on our part, but until some reasonable prool is shown to the contrary we shall be unable to get rid of some very well-founded doubts as to its being the work of professional burglars.

THE news of this successful "steal" in Pernambuco, taken in connection with the constantly recurring thefts and defalcations in all parts of the empire, ought to arouse the anxious attention of honest men to the character and enforcement of the laws touching such crimes. There is unhappily, no avoiding the conclusion that crimes of this character are on the increase, the great majority of which go unpunished. The petty defalcations that are reported from all parts of the country are so numerous and frequent that one can not help wondering whether Brazil really has a law to repress and punish the criminals. And as for the larger defalcations, the facility with which the defaulters escape punishment even when caught, compels the belief that the laws of Brazil do not consider thefts, embezzlements and breaches of trust as crimes, but as petty offenses which may be compromised by the parties concerned. Some two or three years ago a large defalcation was detected in the sinking fund department, and the defaulter was caught before he could get away. Instead of prosecuting him as a criminal, the government entered into negotiation with his sureties and triends for the restitution of the amount stolen, and when this was done the thief was promptly set at liberty. A similar crime in the Rio Grande postoffice a year or so ago was settled in precisely the same way, the defaulter being treated by the public as a hero rather than as a criminal, In every case which has come under our notice, the return of the money stolen has been accepted as full satisfaction for the crime committed. In the case of the Banco do Brazil defalcation some two or three years ago, when the defaulter was captured and imprisoned in New York, the sole aim of the bank directors was not to bring him back for prosecution, but to exert pressure on him and his friends to enforce a restoration of the money. Defalcation appears to be no crime against society in which the public have an interest, but an offence against individuals, or corporations, which may be condoned without the intervention of the law. And in cases where restitution is out of the question, as that of the English Bank defalcation now under investigation, the matter is treated more as a civil action between private parties than as a crime

against society. In this case the bank is of slavery itself. But all this, we submit, compelled to prosecute, and its shareholders and managers are treated as interested, and therefore suspected, parties whose testimony can not be accepted. One of the auditors who was present when the defalcation was discovered, who investigated the matter and verified the amount of the loss, is the Barão de S. Francisco, an old merchant of this city, and a gentleman of unblemished character and high social standing. No one would dream of questioning his word, nor of doubting the honesty and purity of his motives, even where his own private interests are concerned. The Barão de S. Francisco, however, happens to be a shareholder in the English Bank, and his testimony is therefore thrown out as interested and suspected. Such a proceeding is simply a travesty of justice, an illogical and unwarranted protection of crime. A court or a jury ought to be able to determine whether a man's testimony is biased by his private interests, or prejudices, and make all due allowance, but no testimony bearing on the case should be excluded. There is probably not a judge nor a juryman in this city who would question the word of this gentleman, and yet through an ill-considered and mischievous provision of law his important testimony is excluded. And with what result? Simply this:-the laws and the courts conspire to protect the criminal and to shield him from the consequences of his crime. There is no other possible conclusion. The crime was committed and the evidence against this man is conclusive. He does not deny the crime. And yet the whole machinery of justice is used to protect him and to prevent his punishment. After he had disappeared and before his crime was even suspected, his cash box was broken open in order to permit the auditors to verify the cash, and because this was thoughtlessly done without calling in the police the manager of the bank is actually more censured to-day than the defaulter. In view of these instances of condoning crime and protecting criminals, which illustrate common practices all over the country, the question may be asked with all seriousness: Is it not full time for a reform in Brazilian criminal law? As long as defaulters can escape with such impunity, no one is safe. The public treasuries will be sacked and private corporations pillaged. And with such examples of great crimes unpunished before their eyes, the people of Brazil will soon come to feel that honest manual labor is the only crime which a quibbling, hair-splitting code of laws does not protect.

Just as we are going to press we have had a called-in 10\$ note-"No. 072,623, Serie C"-placed in our hands which, although duly cancelled, has again found its way into circulation. The cancellation is somewhat faint and would pass detection in a large package of notes. Of course this note never found its way into circulation

At the conclusion of the ceremony of conferring letters of liberty on some sixty slaves at the municipal hall on the 7th instant, the Emperor is credited with two words of encouragement, which reflect more credit on His Majesty's heart than on his head. First addressing the aldermen, he said: não esmoreçam, literally "don't despond;" and then on leaving the room he added simply, prosigam, "continue." We can not entertain the slightest doubt as to the pleasure which His Majesty derives from these spectacles of conferring liberty on slaves, nor can we believe that he would not experience profound satisfaction at the

is totally inadequate to meet the vital issues of this question. If His Majesty were to spill a peck of sand on the floor and had to clean it all up, we doubt very much whether he would content himself with picking it up grain by grain, and were we to try a "não esmoreçam" on him during such a task we doubt very much whether he would consider it the proper kind of encouragement to offer. And after he had gathered up some three or four hundred grains, suppose we were to try a little more encouragement of the same kind, by telling him to "continue"? His Majesty would unquestionably feel that he had an endless job on hand, and that his friends were playing a sorry joke on him by advising not to despond and to continue the infinitely petty task of picking up a peck of sand grain by grain. Now, Brazil has about a million of slaves and the country has undertaken to liberate them in very much the same way. Man by man, the liberation of such a number is a gigantic task, and in some respects an endless one, for death will break their bonds long before this halting, snail-paced process can reach them. It is very much like the task of picking up a peck of sand grain by grain, and just about as sensible. And it is not only a waste of time, but it is a needless waste of effort and capital, a task whose cost is immeasurably increased by the time consumed in carrying it out, and the arrested development of the country. And notwithstanding all this, His Majesty has no better encouragement to offer than "don't despond!" We understand, of course, that these words were addressed to the aldermen of this city, and refer specifically to the effort to emancipate the slaves within its limits. But in this respect there is even less occasion for it than in the other. This city has a slave population of about 40,000, which implies a task for emancipation of no slight magnitude. But there is not one single obstacle to the importation of 40,000 or 100,000 more, and the general government has refused to permit the municipal council to enact a prohibition to that effect. There is not a single legal obstacle to the importation of two slaves for the liberation of every one by the municipal subscription fund, nor is there anything to prevent such importation as long as slavery exists in Brazil. Practically speaking, the municipal council have not only undertaken to emancipate all the slaves in the capital, but all the slaves in Brazil whose masters may see fit to bring them to this market. Had a prohibition been put upon the importation of slaves into the municipality at the time this emancipation movement was inaugurated, then the task undertaken would have been definite and reasonable. But for this city to undertake the liberation of an indefinite number of slaves, is one of the crowning follies of one of the most Ouixotic enterprises into which an intelligent people

On January 30th, 1877, a five years' contract was celebrated between the imperial government and Mr. Joseph Hancox for the rain water drainage of this city, the plans and specifications for the same to be furnished by the government. Soon after these works were begun the municipal council of the city passed an ordinance forbidding all street excavations within the city funits from the beginning of December to the end of March, which prohibition resulted most prejudicially to the contractor who was thus compelled to suspend all work for one-third of the year. Another ohstacle encountered was the failure of the government engineers to furnish the plans and specifications promptly. At the termimmediate total extinction of the institution ination of the five years the works were far

ever entered.



not all been handed in. The contractor had a large quantity of material on hand, and the payments due him for the work finished and accepted were months in arrears. Being thoroughly tired of the delays and annoyances connected with the work, he then proposed to have the government take over the material on hand and release him from the execution of the contract. Technically he was then free from all obligations under this contract, as the time for its execution had expired, and the government alone had failed to meet its requirements. Practically, however, he was not free to withdraw, because of his stores of material for the work and his surety deposit in the national treasury. After much negotiation and delay they entered into a new contract for the completion of the works, to which were added certain works in the suburbs not specified in the original agreement. Under this contract Mr. Hancox has been pushing the works as rapidly as possible, and in strict accordance with the plans and instructions of the government engineers. It appears, however, that the authorities have not been working on a definite, wellmatured plan, and the result is that the drains have been put down here and there by piecemeal so that now, when it is discovered that the the original appropriation is exhausted, the originally specified works for the city proper stand uncompleted. And the consequence is that an order to suspend work was issued a few days ago, and the minister declines to ask an appropriation to finish the contract. 'The government does not seem to understand that this is an arbitrary breach of a contract, under which the contractor has accumulated materials for the completion of certain specified works, nor does it seem to see that these delays are compelling Mr. Hancox to incur expenses with staff and material which are clearly unjust. If the government does not propose to complete these specified works, then it is under every obligation to take over the contractor's stores and to indemnify him for his losses. It, however, the works are to be finished, then there should be an end to these expensive delays.

This question of contracts between the government and individuals is becoming one of grave importance, for it is not only occasioning frequent and unjustifiable losses to private parties but it is seriously injuring the credit of the nation. When a government has reached a point where its London bankers are compelled to write warning letters and the representative of a foreign government is compelled to ask for the satisfaction of a formal, imperial agreement, then it is certainly full time to stop. We are well aware that expenditures have far outstripped receipts, and that the revenues of the treasury are totally inadequate to meet its obligations, hut this is no excuse whatever for the breaking of contracts. Economies are urgently necessary, of course; but let them be in undertakings not covered by contracts. The government formally agreed to pay Messrs. Waring Brothers £70,000 for the recision of a railway con-We agree that the amount is too large, but the minister was fully empowered to come to an agreement on that point which was to the effect that £70,000 should be paid for surveys and indemnities. If there was any corrupt bargain, as some are assuming, then a parliamentary or judicial investigation should be held; but this, we are inclined to think, is just what no one cares for. Whether the British minister, or the Rothschilds, were warranted in interlering, is not a question for discussion; it is rather the occasion or necessity for such interference that should claim attention. All this talk about diplomatic discourtesy is

from finished, and even then the plans had mere dust-throwing. Then there are the other questions connected with the suspension of the D. Pedro I railway, and of the Hancox contract, and the many other enterprises which are now awaiting settlement. The economies required may be made in the suspension of the state railway extensions, the great sanitary works job now advocated, the useless expenditures on immigration, and in the salaries paid to officials who render little or no service to the state. Then too, a little thoughtful attention should be given to the opinion of foreign contractors and companies which appears to be held at the department of agriculture. It is claimed that the grantees of railways enjoy so many opportunities for altering documents relating to expenditures that the government can not properly fiscalize them. This is a very serious charge to be made in a public report. When it is considered how many different companies and capitalists are interested in Brazilian enterprises, and how many of them are of unquestioned integrity, it becomes evident that the minister is condemning all for the faults of the lew. And if a few speculators have secured some of these concessions, whose fault is it? Every one knows some thing of the history of these concessions, how they were first granted to Brazilians, and then how they were hurried upon the London market until they could not even be given away. And when Brazilians were able to realize such sums as that obtained by Gen. Couto Magalhães for the Rio and Minas concession-which is said to have been £100,000-then there are other good causes for complaint besides those now indulged in at the department of agricul-

> States is one of great and increasing importance and is therefore a matter which can not fail to attract the thoughtful attention of both countries. It is not merely a question of present commercial profit and advantage, but one of future political relationship. It is therefore a matter of prime importance to both countries that no indicious effort should be spared to strengthen the ties between them and to develop that better commercial intercourse in the present which will become the medium of the inevitable social and political relationship of the future. It may be that this relationship is not now clearly foreseen in either country, and it is certain that it is not the manimous desire in Brazil; but at the same time it is as unavoidable as was the influence of the American revolution on the destinies of France, Spain and the Spanish colonies of the American continent. Notwithstanding all this, however, we can not join those of our contemporaries in the United States who are so bitterly lamenting the defeat of the foreign mail subsidy bill in Congress. Steamship lines can and will do much to develop commercial intercourse between the two countries, and they should therefore be treated with the greatest liberality; but that they are prime requisites and, as such, entitled to subsidies from the public treasury, we are not quite prepared to admit. There is on record one conspicuous illustration of this point-that of the heavily subsidized Garrison line. As long as the subsidy continued the service was kept up, but the moment it was suspended the steamers stopped running. If the subsidy was merely intended to establish the service, to aid the enterprise while the trade between the two countries was being developed, then it signally failed to accomplish its purpose. In our opinion this Garrison enterprise clearly established one fact-that

THE question of extending commercial

relations between Brazil and the United

requisite. We have now been having a partially subsidized service, at times a little irregular, for several years, and with what result? There has been a slight increase in the aggregate imports from the United States, which represents manufactured goods, while the exports to that country, which are not affected by this steamship line, have been largely increased. The trade balance against the United States has therefore been increasing, instead of diminishing. Besides this, there has been a decided falling off in the imports of flour from the United States, which is a proof that Brazil is transferring her custom to other countries. In view of these facts, our American colleagues should lose no time in revising their opinions on this question of a subsidized steamship service, and in instituting investigations into other means of attaining the desired end. And in so doing, it may not be amiss to find an answer to this one question: What useful purpose can a subsidized steamship line serve in the development of a foreign trade which is in every other respect discouraged? Here in Brazil, as in every other foreign country, the merchants and manufacturers of the United States are compelled to meet the open competition of all other countries, and their chance of success is through the excellence and cheapness of their goods, and the means employed to place them upon the market. As long as it costs more to manufacture goods in the United States than in Great Britain, France and Germany, just so long will that country occupy a position of disadvantage in the consuming markets of the world. The first requisite is, therefore, that of reducing the cost of manufactured goods. And then, even were American goods as cheap, the absence of American merchants in these foreign markets and the absence of American capital in foreign enterprises, which often determines the direction of trade, would discriminate against them. A second requisite is, therefore, that of purely mercantile enterprise. When these two important requisites are satisfied, we are inclined to think that the supplementary one of ocean transportation will find a quick and easy solution.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 2 .- In the Senate Sr. Dantas defended Carneiro da Rocha's action in the Victoria and Natividade business, spoke of government railways, the delay in surveying lots for immigrants ways, the delay in surveying lost for immigrants and apparent favoritism relative to certain provinces, against which he protested. The minister of agriculture in reply denied any purpose of charging evil intentions to Sr. Carnerro da Rocha, said the Victoria matter is of the same description as the Tripotti question and that the government had not yielded to diplomatic pressure. In the Chamber, Deputy Salles opposed the salt tax and all new taxes, for the government had not proved that all economy had been exercised. Deputy Feireira Vianna did not consider the position terrifying, but salutary, for pain caused efforts for its cure; taxes are the only means of correcting the deficit and finally he proposed an expenditure of 80,000\$ with harbor and road improvements in Santa Catharina. Deputy Matta Machado put his question to the minister of foreign affairs as to diplomatic pressure in the Natividade business. The minister denied the pressure, saying the law could not de stroy a contract, although the legislature might refuse funds for its execution, in which case negotiations on the basis of the concession should have been recommenced. Rothschilds had tel-egraphed and written him that Warings proposed to legally protest against the government for breach of contract and that the effect of this would be very disagreeable. The British minister on the eve of departure had called on him and expressed a desire to carry with him a solution of the question and on the 7th a note was received in which the minister demanded this settlement. This note, however, he did not consider as a pressure, nor a containing a threat. He replied that he would matter to parliament, but previously submit the

September 3.-In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Me eiros, in a long and comprehensive speech, pretty deiros, in a long and comprehensive speech, pretty well covered with criticisms the whole *elatorio o the department of agriculture. He said there was a chiel of a sub-department who lurnished official information to one journal in anticipation of tion with a government railway; he referred to the probable loss if the Norte railway is allowed to invade the zone of the D. Pedro II line and to the traffic in concessions by which fortunes of 800,000\$ and 1,000,000\$ had been made; he would have government make preliminary surveys to be paid by concessionees, which was the only manner to stop thievery (ladroetras), and a corps of engineers should be formed to be paid only when on service. He bitterly attacked the department of telegraphs and considered the improvement of the Rio Grande bar hopeless. Efforts for immigration had been futile; the proper manner of action was to put Indians, negro and white natives to work. An attack was also made on the S. Paulo railway company and river improvements advocated and finally coffee expositions came in for their share of criticism. Senator Martinho Campos also spoke, referring to the Natividade business, to the D. Pedro I railway concession and those for central sugar factories. He said that some fiscal engineers were of proved incapacity or carelessness. The minister of agriculture replied to the preceding speaker, saying that the D. Pedro I business is not yet decided; as to central factories he was awaiting the expiration of periods for completion to declare the concessions lapsed. He had extended the time granted to such as were advanced towards com-pletion, but had suspended the interest guarantee. In the Chamber Deputy Affonso Penna declared the necessity for new taxes was not proved. Depury Araujo Góes defended provincial interests, particularly those of Bahia, and objected to stopping work on the government railways in that province September 4.—In the Senate Sr. Escragnolle Taunay was declared elected senator from Santa Catharina. Senator Affonso Celso referred to the minister of agriculture's opinion that as there was no chance of the Natividade railway ever paying 4 per cent. on its proposed capital, clause in the 1873 law, the concession would fall, and replied that while this clause was active before granting concessions, it was not so after. Were it otherwise all railway concessions with no exmet the requirements of the law and this would have led to suits for losses and damages to pay which the state would have undoubtedly been condemned. He said in the present case legal action should have preceded diplomatic, and that the British minister's note should have been returned. He inquired whether the minister would be receive ed here again, and was decidedly bellicose. He explained how the indemnity was fixed at £70,000. The minister of agriculture replied to Senator Medeiros' speech of yesterday, explaining various charges made and declared his opinion that under explaining various certain conditions he did not oppose private lines joining the D. Pedro II railway agreed with many of the views of the Senator. then made a short reply to Sr. Affonso Celso. Senator Siqueira Mendes spoke on the advantages of river communication. Senator Lima Duarte opposed the government views on immigration, saying that so long as the recent occurrences in Santa Catharina were possible immigrants would not come here. He referred to the catechesis of Indians, saying that with some exceptions they are enslaved and brutally treated. The ministe Senator Avila also made some remarks. In the Chamber Deputy Affonso Celso asked that a day and hour he marked for asking the premier what is the opinion of the government as to the civil status of slaves. The minister of finance and Deputy Alvim spoke on the budgets. produced figures to show how rapid had been the increase of expenditures: in 1870-71 the 83.326,718\$, in 1884-85 they were 138,796,730\$; he also defended his scheme for withdrawing currency, stating that either this or a reduction of the legal par, was necessary. His idea as to lotteries was for a gradual reduction in their number; if they were immediately suppressed the people would speculate in foreign lotteries. Defending the produty on salt, he read a table to show posent uny of sain, the least active solow they of picked heef was brought from the River Plate at less freight than from Rio Grande. The proposed excise on alcoholic drinks was also delended by figures showing the product of such a tax in foreign countres. The impossibility of preventing the entry of falsified wines was touched on; the voyage of the Almarante Barroso and the serious difficulties met in manoeuvering the ironclads. "My duty," said lie minister, "is to explain matters as I understand them, so that if the the Treasury does not improve, as I have already

said, next year we shall be obliged to reduce what at present does not seem to be generally believed necessary." [A reduction in the par nf eachange is clearly meant.—Eds. News.] Deputy Portella also spoke. September 6.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins made a forcible reply to Senator Medeiros. Sr. Franco de Sá was severe on the government in referring to the Natividade railway business. In the Chamber the session was occupied in the discussion of the credit asked by the minister of empire for sanitary improvements, Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque, Mattoso Camara, Mascarenhas, Campos and Penido and the minister of empire speaking.

empire speaking.

September 9.—In the Senate a very warm debate was brought about by Sr. Ignacio Martins, who charged the president of the province of Minas with an attempt at fraudulently arranging election returns. The rest of the session was occupied by Senator Viriato de Medeiros who touched on the greatest variety of subjects connected with the department of agriculture. In the chamber Deputy Affonso Celso made an interesting speech on the budget and Deputies Theodoro Machado and Candido de Oliveira also spoke.

Safamber 10.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas made a sharp reply to certain observations of Senator Mediros which he considered personal, and a far from edifying scene ensued. Senators Visconde de Paranaguá, Ignacio Martins and Taunay spoke on the department of agriculture budget, the latter criticising the immigration attempts in S. Paulo, where serfs not citizens are sought for. In the Chamber, after the minister of empire had defended his credit for sanitary reforms, Deputy Pereira da Silva spoke on the financial position, touching on

protection, currency, etc.

September II.—In the Senate there was no quorum, and in the Chamber the session was of no general interest,

—Upon Sr. Taunay taking bis seat in the Senate flowers were east upon him from the galleries. This is perhaps as great a novelty, as Senator Viriato de Medeiros asking for information as to whether a certain law liad been nullified. A legislator who is not acquainted with the law, and a senator be-flowered are reserved for Brazil.

—A curious confession as to how much pressure is brought to bear an deputies is shown in the Gazed at Noticeas of the 6th, when our colleague expresses the greatest delight that Sr. Taunay has secured a life interest in lie legislature, for now he may express independent opinions.

may express independent opinions.

—On the 31st ult. the Tribunal da Relação gave a decision in favor of the Seciete Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranie, which had brought suit against the national treasury for breach of contract in the matter of the new ironclads some two or three years ago. The amount of damages was not specified, but Senator Viriato de Medieros stated in the Senate on the 13th that it would be over 2,000,000\$. The minister of justice, however, states that the government will "employ every recourse permitted by our laws to the end that the national treasury shall not be unjustly condenned to pay such an indeamity." The Relação sentence will probably be embargoed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The Juiz de Fóra regional exposition was formally opened on the 12th inst.
- —There were 261 deaths in Pará in July, of which 51 were from beri-beri, and 4 from yellow fever.
- —The August receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 818,180\$012, and those of the meza de rendas to 136,419\$926.
- —It is expected that the cotton crop in Alagóas this year will be good, as the plantations present a better appearance than for several years past.
- —The August receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general 773,056\$339, and provincial 73,598\$732. The receipts of the recebedoria geral were 28,162\$392.
- —The central usine at Rio Branco, Minas Geraes, has recently shipped 150,000 kilogrammes of white crystallized sugar to this market, the first large shipment from that province.
- —According to the monthly report of Mr. Albert Lofgren, of São Paulo, the average temperature at that place in August was 56 ¾° Fahr. The rainfall for the month amounted to 100.8 millimetres.
- —The August receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,909\$160 for city, and 25,073\$880 for the rest of the province, against 8,857\$710 and 23,110\$420, respectively, in the same month of last were.
- The Italian bark Luigia V, from Cadiz to Buenos Aires with a cargo of salt, was run ashore on the island of Fernando, one of the Fernando de Noronha group, on the 14th ult. The vessel had sprung a leak.
- —A colony was recently founded about 15 kilometres from Curityba, Paraná, under the name of "Nucleo Antonio Prado." The lands comprise 4,149,506 square metres, which are divided into 54 lots, with a site reserved for a school house and teacher's residence. This gives about 15,000 square braças to each lot, or very nearly 18 acres. The cost of the land was 12 reis per square braça, or 10\$932 per acre. The colony now contains 40 families, of 181 persons.

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 689,073\$948, of the recebadoria 38,797\$885, and of the consulado 111,603\$731. Of the consulado receipts 81,283\$490 were collected by the custom house.

—The Paulistas are looking forward to an imperial visit in Octoher. It is anticipated that the Emperor will go to the Poços de Calhas on the 5th and 6th of October, after which he will make trips over all the railway lines of the province, visit Itú, and stop several days in the provincial capital.

—The two important commercial and industrial associations of Pernambneo have petitioned the cabinet and legislature for a suspension of the export duties on sngar. In view of the low price of this article (75 reis per kilo) and the large production, the sugar planters are threatened with rum.

—By a sentence of 12th May last, the acting juiz de direito of Cuyabá, province of Matto Grosso, liberated 134 slaves on the ground that they were imported after the law of 7th November, 1831. The name of this judge is Dr. Antonio Augusto Rodrigues de Moraes. He evidently does not accept the doctrine that the Saraiva-Cotegipe amnesty of last year sinspends and supersedes the anti-slave trade act of 1831.

—On the morning of the 9th inst., it was discovered that the Pernambuco sub-treasury had been robbed, the safe having been opened by duplicate keys. The room where the robbery took place was on the first floor, and could be reached only by passing through three doors, each guarded by a sentinel. The amount taken was 793,000%, of which a small part was in gold and silver. Two officials have since been suspended. A telegram on the 12th says that it is now believel that the robbery was simulated to conceal defalcations, and that the treasurer has been arrested by order of the minister of finance.

—The Penha festa at São Paulo on the Bh inst, seems to liave been anything but a religious gathering. The attendance is estimated at from 11,000 to 15,000, which is a very large crowd for the place. There was a perfect frenzy of gambling, and a serious conflict with the police guard was occasioned by a gambling dispute. Then, too, there was not a little pocket-picking and sneak-thieving, and a great deal of drunkes disorder. At night, in a rush for a train for the city, an English woman, named Maria Dillon, was crowded under the wheels and had her head crushed. Death was instantaneous. All things considered, the Penha festa this year was an event of which little that is creditable can be said. If hetter order can not be preserved, and better amusements furnished than gambling, it might be advisable to abolish the observance lienceforth.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The July traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 2,489\$770, and expenses 14,593\$177; deficit 12,103\$400.
- The tramway lines of the city of Buenos Aires carried 15,500,000 passengers during the first six months of the current year at least, so says the Buenos Aires Herald.
- —The June receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 331,718\$530, and the expenditures to 169,038\$650, leaving a balance of 162,679\$880. In addition to the expenditure reported, the company incurred eventual expenses to the amount of 55,236\$700.

The Correio Paulistano says that the works on the Pirassusunga branch of the Paulista milway are nearly completed as far as a place called Cachoeira. It is estimated that this branch will add about 50,000 hags of coffee to the traffic of that line.

—The minister of agriculture is proposing to change the gazge of the Dom Pedro II railway beyond Entre Rios, altering the track from the broad to a metre gauge. Economy in running expenses is given as the reason. The length of track to be changed (Entre Rios to Lafayette) is 264.6 kilometres.

-An exchange publishes the following:-Berlin papers copy from the Germania the account of a important discovery in glass manufacture made by Friedrich Siemens, of Dresden [using glass for rails]. He has succeeded in casting glass in the same way as metal is cast, and obtained an article corresponding to cast metal. This cast glass is hard, not dearer in production than cast iron, but the advantage of transparency, so that all flaws can be detected before it is applied to practical use. th will be much less exposed to injury from atmos-pheric influences than iron. The process of production is not difficult, the chief feature heing rapid cooling. The hardness and resisting powe of this glass are so great that experiments are being just now carried out at the Siemens glass foundry at Dresden with the purpose of ascertaining whether the material could be employed for rails on railways.

—The Dous Corregos section of the Jahú branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, São Paulo, was formally opened to traffic on the 7th.

-The July receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 172,704\$190, and the expenditures to 91,301\$610, leaving a surplus of 81,402\$580.

—The average passenger on the Dom Pedro II railway is estimated to weigh 70 kilogrammes, or 541 pounds. This is certainly an extraordinary estimate!

—The fiscal engineer has given his approval to the plans and estimates of the São Paulo railway for a passenger station at Jundialty. The cost is estimated at 83,199\$540, which is to be carried to account of working expenses.

LOCAL NOTES

- —On the 7th the 64th anniversary of the independence of the Empire was sluly celebrated. The Nuncio addressed the Emperor as doyen of the sliplomatic corps.
- —A domestic quarrel has occurred anent the Emperor's remark to the aldermen. One of us insists that Não comorçam means "Don't let up," while another says that it signifies "Stand on your hand." Pity the Emperor did not speak English.
- —The minister of agriculture has declared lapsed all the unfulfilled concessions for central usines granted to the North Brazilian Sugar Factories, the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil and the Bahia Central Sugar Factorics companies.

—What's the matter at the post office? The French mails were received on the evening of the 8th, but were not distributed until moon of the following day? If the postal employés keep m, they will soon want a whole week to handle a bag of mail. Even now they want 24 hours to advise a person that as hort-paid letter is awaiting his orders.

— A letter was recently received at this office by way of England in just 26 days from New York. This is exceptionally good time and is as quick as anything now received by the direct mails. We are glad to note that the United States postal authorities are now sending Brazilian mails by way of Europe, which is a great improvement on the former practice of retaining everything for the direct steamers.

—The business hitherto carried on by Messis. Varrow Hett & Co. has been transferred to and audgamated with that of Messis. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, of London, Rio de Janeiro, etc., and will in future be conducted in Montevideo under the name of the latter firm; Messis. Green and John son continuing as managers of the agency here in Buenos Aires, under the new style of the firm. — Buenos Aires Hevald.

—Our esteemed colleague the Diarro de Noticius says a carious incident happened on the anniversary of Brazilian independence at the innivigal chamber. The Princess Imperial was delivering their free papers to the slaves emancipated, when two young white men, properly dressed, appeared: "Where are the freedmen?" asked the Princess. "They are flusse," replied Visconde de Santa Cruz, pointing to the white labls. The anacement of the future Empress of Brazil may be imagined.

The actor Garnier, of the Sarah Bennhardt troupe, at Boenos Aires, has sent a challenge by cable to Henri Rochefort, Paris, tor injurious reflections on his conduct in the Benhardt-Noirmout scandal in this city. Why not fight by cable as well? The annusing part of the matter is that Garnier expects. Rochefort to hold himself at his disposition until his return, which may be were a year hence. There is becoming a tremendous necessity for the "fool killer" in some parts of this little world!

—We omitted to note in our last issue the death of the Conde de Mesquita, known as one of the richest men in this city. He was a natural son of the Conde de Bomfim, whose wealth he inherited. He was one of the largest landholders in the city, lott made so little good use of it that bis wealth was of no real advantage to the municipality. He gave liberably to a lew charities, however, and enjoyed the reputation of being a philanthropist. He was unmarried, but leaves a number of children legally recognized as his heirs.

—Prince Augusto Leopoldo was present in New York at the opening of the Pedro Segundo American Direct Telegraph and Cable Company, accompanied by a number of the officers of the Barron and others. He said, in answer to some imputies: "The government lines in Brazil are the finest ever built. We don't use wooden telegraph poles, for the wrest are strung on iron pidlars, and the service is thoroughly reliable. The lines extend along the entire coast of Brazil, and connect all the cities of the country with the United States and Europe. They are inspected throughout their entire length every twenty-four hours."—Exchange, The Prince is quite right about the iron poles. In Pranafa, where word is so cheap and plential, imported from poles were carried hundreds of miles into the interior, over mountains and through brests, at an enormous expense. As to mejection and reliability, the Prince is—to say the least—more patronic than correct. Senator Viristo de Medeiro's speech of the 3rd inst, will give hun useful information on this subject.

-The British gunboat Frolic left for Montevidéo on the 8th inst.

—The government has at last found a purchase for its Paquequer plantation.

-There were 844 immigrants received at the liha das Flores hospedaria during the past month.

-According to late advices Dictator Santos, of Urugnay, seems to have quite recovered from his wound.

—By decree dated 4th inst. the London & Brazilian Bank, Limited, was authorized to establish a branch at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Snl.

—The government has paid the Companhia Nacional the sum of 32,103\$340 for the transportation of immigrants to southern ports during the months March to June last.

—The police seem to be on the track of a great false will fraud. Two experts, notaries, have declared that were not the will attested by a colleague they would declare the signature false.

—To check abuses practiced in the supply of revenue stamps to persons anthorized to sell them, the minister of finance orders that the commission allowed shall not exceed \$% after the 1st proximo.

—The distincto industrial who prints his effusion in O Pais of the 6th just completely covers every possible point as to the finances and economie position of the empire. What a pity it is he did not sign his article.

—There were 775 dealls in this city during Angust, or an average of 25 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 27½ per thousand. There were 12d deaths from consumption, 2 from yellow fever and 4 from beri-beri.

—A daily colleague on the 8th considers it finany that the minister of finance should have ordered the coining of 500,000\$ m gold at Loudon. Dr. Solways being occupied in coining indifferent stamps, what was the minister to do?

—The new gas company publishes in the $\mathcal{Y}ornal$ of the 5th a Table of rates for gas at all the exchange rates from 20 to 27/k d. The price varies from 246.7 reis per cubic metre at the first rate, to 210 tels at 27 il—the par of exchange.

—The Barān de Capanema has concluded a telegraphic convention with Urugpay and the Argentine Republic, by which the service between all points in the two countries is direct, thus dispensing with the break in the transmission of messages at the fronter.

—We are informed that Bishap Granhery will preach at the Methodist Church on Friday evening next, at 7;30 o'clock, and on Samlay the 19th at 11;30 a.iu. As Bishap Granhery returns to the United States in the next American steamer, these will be line last serious in Brazil.

—The inauguration services of the new church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal mission in this city, took place on the 5th inst., Bishop Graubery officiating at the English service at midday. There were Portuguese services in the morning and evening. The new church building is not large, but it is moontestibly the best appearing and hest built church in city. The society is somewhat in debt for the building, and it is not to be formally dedicated until this debt is extinguished.

—It is interesting to note that the charge made by Senator Viriato de Medeiros on the 3rd that a prominent official in the department of agriculture was accustomed to furnish information to one of the dualy papers, drew a formula answer from the formal on the 4th. Curiously emogah, however, the Formal to alled to dispute the charge. This animalous arrangement has long been a just source of complaint, because it enables the Formal to publish important official news hefore it is obtainable by its colleagues, and even in advance of the official paper.

—It is to be regietted that Dr. Ladishão Netto will not let the Phenecians and Hiran of Tyre rest. He made a very sad exposine of himsell a few years ago by permitting a home-made inscription to be palmed off upon him and then writing a learned article upon it. Since then he has repeatedly come to the front with explanations, but somehow the joke will not be laid. If the Dr. will let the Phenocians rest and devote his attention to the Goaranys, he will probably get as near the aboriginal inhabitants of Brazil as the facts in his possession will warrant.

—A popular meeting was held in this city on the 7th by the republicans to protest against the action of the government in the Victoria and Natividade railway question. There were repeated denunciations of the indemnity which the government agreed to pay Messis. Waring Brothers, protests against the credit now asked, and vigorous remonstrances against the action of the British government in the matter; but, strangely as it may appear, there was not one voice raised against the hreach of contract with the railway contractors, nor one voice in favor of the honest observance of all official contracts with private individuals. And yet, these gentlemen call themselves republicans



-The judge before whom the investigation is proceeding in regard to the English Bank defalca-tion, declined to receive the testimony of Barao de tion, declined to receive the testimony of some S. Francisco on the 10th on account of his being a Thie neutlemen was one of the auditors whose duty it was to verify the cash, and who was present when the defalcation was discovered.

There were entirely too many accidents at the sham fight on the 9th. At Fort Lage a gunner was blown out of the battery by the premature hurl by careless handling of their guns; a horse marine, that is a mounted naval officer, had a bad fall and some of the papers report that an artillery man lost an arm. This is a serious list and leads to a surmise that the army needs manual drill more than field exercise. A funny feature was that when Comte d'Eu was reluting at the head of his staff, the rear was closed by a waggon of the Service Funeraria, whether purposely, or not, we are not prepared to say.

-We deeply regret to say that our predictions as to the result of the match game of cricket on the 7th and 8th, between Rio and São Paulo, were not fulfilled. We do not often drop into prophecy, particularly in matters pertaining to the game called cricket, but in this case the Rio eleven looked called cricket, but in this case the Kto eleven looked so confident and irresistible that we could not doubt the result. We were almost prepared to give them a score of at least two to one. But the fates, it would seem, had ordered otherwise just hefore our opinion was made known, and as the fates never go back on themselves we had to give way. But, at any rate, there is one opinion which we still hold, and that is—every man of the Rio eleven deserved a "prize mug," even if he du n'l win it. We are credibly informed that a deal frog was captured, even if the "img" had to he left hehind—and that is something for a record anyhow. We are sorty to say that the scores of the match are received too late for this issue. before our opinion was made known, and as the

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Signaes Electricos d Noite; by Jusé Carlos Cavalho, Kio de Janeiro: Lomhaerts & Ch., 1886. An exposition of a proposed system of electric light signals, which appears to be simple and complete. With the more common use of the electric light at sea, there seems to be many good reasons why it should be employed in signalling.

Resusta do Instituto Archeologico e Geographico Penambucano; for June, Recife: Typographia Industrial, 1886. Contains the report of Dr. José Hygino Duarte Pereira who was sent to Holland to obtain copies of documents in the public archives there relating to the Dutch occupation of Brazil in the 17th century. This report was presented to the Instituto on the 9th of May last, and forms an important and invaluable addition to the history of Brazil. The members of the Instituto are entitled to the greatest credit for placing this mass of historical information before the public.

Burgos Agricolas, A scheme by Sr. Manoel Gomes de Oliveira for the establishment of 20 agricultural colonies in various parts of the empire, for which purpose a company is to be organized with a capital of 20,000.000\$. Various favors are asked from the government in the way of exemption from duties and taxes, free transportation on state railways, public lands at the minimum price, disap-propriation of uncultivated private lands, reduced reights and fares on guaranteed railways, priv single and are on guarantees rathering, pro-ligges for hulding railways, exploring mineral lands, etc., and exemption from the tax on transfers. The project promises to locate tooo immigrants in each colony, with a "pupular bank," schwids, etc. The scheme is a large one, but it is both impracticable and dangerous. If it were possible to carry such an enterprise into successul operation, it would create a company so powerful and rich that it would be dangerous to the state and oppressive to the immigrant.

A Statistical Statement of the India-Rubber, Caoutehone and Gutta-Percha Trade of Great Brit ain during the last Decade-1875 to 1884; published by the proprietor of the India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Electrical Trades' Journal. A most inter-esting, convenient and valuable compilation, showing countries of production, quantities, values and average prices. It is printed on a broad-sheet and in colors to indicate the imports, exports and

Relatorio da Companhia E. de F. Barão de Antruama. The regular annual report of the directors shows that the receipts for the fiscal year 1885-86 amounted to 158,747\$740 and the ex-penditures to 77,823\$868, leaving a surplus of 80,923\$872. The receipts showed an increase of 17,03S\$310 over the preceding year. The dividend for the year amounted to 81/4 per cent.

Estudos sobre o Melhoramento da Barra do Rio Grande do Sul, by Adolpho Woycikiewicz, Rin de Janeiro: G. Lenzinger & Filhos, 1886. A ue Janeiro: G. Lenzinger & Filhos, 1886. A critical study of the Caland project, in which the author concludes that the proposed improvement of the Rio Grande har can not be proposed.

COMMERCIAL

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 21 /2 d.

Present value of the Hrazilian mil reis (paper). 796 rs. gold do do in U.S.

Value of \$1.00 [\$3.40 pc f_2\$ is \$g_1\$ in Hrazilian \$3.60 cit.

Value of \$2.10 [\$4.50 pc f_2\$ is \$g_1\$ in Hrazilian \$3.60 cit.

Value of \$2.10 [\$4.50 pc f_2\$ is \$g_1\$ in Hrazilian \$3.60 cit.

Value of \$2.10 [\$6.50 pc f_2\$ is \$g_1\$ in Hrazilian \$3.60 cit.

Value of \$2.10 [\$6.50 pc f_2\$ is \$g_1\$ in Hrazilian \$3.60 pc f_2\$ is telling \$3.50 pc f_2\$ is \$1.50 pc f_2\$ is \$1.50

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

September 4.—The official rates were 21½ on London, 447 on Pais and 539—539 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 2½370—2½80 on New York at sight. The English hanks were drawers on London on head offices, the universal hanks for counter business. Market very quite with commercial stelling quoted at 21 116, 215 and 21 116 for the counter business. Market very quite with commercial stelling quoted at 21 116, 215 and 21 116 for the counter business. Market very quite with commercial stelling quoted at 21 116, 210 and 21 116. Sovereigns and 21 115 and 21 116 for counterful stelling at 21 116 for counterful stelling at 21 116 for counterful stelling was eposted at 21 116 and for counterful stelling was eposted at 21 115 and 21 116 for counterful stelling was eposted at 21 116 f

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil held on the 6th, Sr. Manoet José da Fonsca was elected director.

—The cash balance of the Banco Commercial de S. Paulo on the 3rt tilt was 104,855 of which the Banco Credit Reld de S. Paulo on the 3rt tilt was 104,855 of which the Banco Credit Reld de S. Paulo on the 3rt tilt was 104,855 of which the Banco Credit Reld de S. Paulo on the 3rt tilt was 104,855 of which the Banco Credit Reld de S. Paulo on the 3rt tilt was 104,455 of which the same of the 3rt tilt was 104,455 of which the same of the 104,555 of which the 1

English bank.

"The presiding judge at the investigation into the defalca-tion of the lefter of the English Bank refused to accept the testimony of Bartio de S. Francisco, one of the auditors, be-cause le was a shareholder. by law auditous must be share-holders and if their testimony is suspect, of what use are auditous?

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF AUGUST 14TH.

Government Stocks

	Opper name of the contract of
1862	41/2 per ct. Loan
1865	100-102
1871	98-100
1875	97-99
1879	1/ 92-94
1883	3.7 8814-8914
1886	
	Railways.
parit	
20	Alagous, Lint. 7 per el guarantee 17 -18
100	.f. dah 6
	Babis a S Francisco 7 per Cl. guar 221/4-221/4
20	Brazilian Great Somthern 14/2-15/2
20	Inip. Cent Bahia 21-22
20	
100	Campos & Carangola deb. 51/2 per cl 105-107
100	Conde d'En, Lim. 7 per et guar 1534-1634
20	do deh sid per Gl 100-102
100	do deb. 51/2 per cl
100	
20	do 7 per ct. guar 1214-r314
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. gpar r8-19
100	do 6 per ct. deb. slock
20	
100	
20	Mines & Rio Line, 7 per ct. guar 21 3-22
roo	do deb. 6 per cl 109-111
100	Mogyana deb 5 per cl 1031/2-104/2
100	l'orio Alegie & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 84-89
100	Davide a S. Francisco 7 per cl. gliar 102-104
100	do deb. 5½ per Ct
20	S Panlo 7 per ct. gnar 40-41
100	do deb. stock 5/2 per cl 228-130
100	5 Paolo & Rio deb. 6 per ct
100	do do and series
20	South Brazilian 22-22 1/2
100	do 6 per ct. fred 118-120
roo	West. S Paulo deb. 7 per ct r12-1r4
100	
	Miscellaneous.

100	West. S Paulo deb. 7 per ct	r12-1r4
roo	West. S Paint dec. / per culture	
	Miscellaneons.	
puis		
15	Amazon Steam Navigotion.	8
10	Fuelish Bank of Rio, Lim.	1415
10	Landon & Oravilian Bank, Little	16-17
10	Cent Braz Sugar Factories, Pref	-4
25	Rio Ciry Improvements	-26%
100	ilo deb. 5 per. Cl	106
2	Braz, street trainways, Lim	13/4-2
10	Braz Submarine Tel	10%-10%
100	do bonds s per cent	103-106
15	Wen & Buzz, Tel, Lint,	634-7
71/2	do prefer	434-451
714	do defer	
100	de deb. A 6 per cent	102-105
100	ilo do B do	100-104
10	London, Plat. & Brazil 1el. Lun	23/4-31/4
100	do 6 per cent. deb	101-104
20	Balifa Gas	23-25
10	Pará (0	4434
20	Kio de Janeiro do	231/2-241/2
10	She Paulo do	151/2-161/2
100	S folin del Rey gold mine	100-101
, 30	. ,	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York
garding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

and freight by sreamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by sreamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
2 1/6	2.950	11 3/16 c	4.650	25 c & 5%	2: 1/2 d	firm	ı	10,000	19,000 *	162,000	Sept 6
746	3.950	nr 2l16	4.650	25 € 8 500	21.1%	6rm	1	11,000	26,000 †	188,000	Sept 9
9 13 16	3,950	Ж11	4.650	25 c & 506	21%	firm	12,000	11,000	11,000	185,000	Sept. 15
9 13/16	3.950	7117	4.650	25 C & 5%	215%	firm	5,000	8,000	8,000	181,000	Sept 11
976	5,950	ır 5lı6	4.650	25 c & 5%	21%	firm	1	11,000	13.000 *	164.000	Sept 13
101/2	4 250	117%	4.900	25 € 8 5%	211%	fi m	;	11,000	9.000	148.000	Sept. 14

9.	, , ,
WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
	Sept. 4th
Sales for United States during the weel:	28,000 higs
Sales for Europe etc. do do	30,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	20,000 11
Steamer clearances do (1)	12,000 11
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	62,000 11
Freights by sleamer	25 C. & 500
do sail	10' & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	3
	4 1
Stock at Santos this morning	63,000 lings
Receipts during week to 3rd Sept	2,000 11
Sales for United States during week	43,000 11
Shipments to United States do	43,000
do Europe do	14,000
Market very firm : Good Average	4\$300 11
Steamers loading for United States	1
Freight by str. do	
Freign by sai.	
	Sept iiili
Sales for United States during the week	19,000 hags
Salar for Europe etc. do do	14,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 ,,
Sugarrantes do (1)	2,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	42,000 11
E .: has bu steamer	25 C & 500

Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (1)	2,000 ,,
Steamer creatimices do (17111111	
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	42,000 11
Freights by steamer	25 C & 50
do sall	10/ & 5%
do vali	
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock at San ros this morning	80,000 large
STOCK AT SANTOSTATISMOS CALLED	40,000
Receipts during week to 10th Sept	
Sales for United States during week	
do Europe do	10,000 11
and the state of t	4,000 11
Shipments for United States do	4,000 11
do Europe do	28,000 11
Market very firm : Good Average	4\$359 11
Steamers loading for United States	
Steamers loading for Called Balles	
Freight by str. do	_
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARE	8.

9	eptember 4.	
15	Six per cent, apolices	998 000
2,000	Sovereigns	11 280
15	Banco Agxiliar	192 000
43	Banco Brazil	278 000
25	Banco C. Real, S. Paulo	70 000
2	deb, Leopoldina R.R. £50	530 000
16	Macahé and Campos R.R	80 00
	Surocabana R.R 100\$	6334 90
1,050	Nacional de Navegação	200 000
50	do b. o. 30th	202 000
100	Donalist	72 00
54	hyp notes Banco Predial	80 0
10	Banco C. Real do Brazil [60]	DO -
8	eptember 6.	
8	Six per cent. apolices	998 000
17	Banco do Brazil	278 000
30	Banco do Commercio	220 000
50	Banco C. Real do Brazil	55 900
47	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50	550 000
	Grão Pará R.R. 61/2 %	9614 %
50		6314 %
100	11 Sorocabana R R, 100\$	61 %

150	do	04 70
	E	101 00
33		210 000
S	eptember 9	
23	Six per cent. apolices	998 000
24	do	999 000
35	do	1,000 000
1,000	do	998 000
	Five per cent, do, all paid	997 000
51	Banco Auxiliar	102 000
50	Banco Brazil	280 000
10	Banco do Commercio 3 series	60 000
200	deb. Leopoldina R. R 2005	186 500
40	neb. Leopoidilla R. R 2005	187 000
24	Sorocabana R R. 100\$	64 %
550	Sorocabana R. R. 1003	
81	Brazileira de Navegação	323 000
25	Confiança Insce	69 00
30	deb. Ferry	101 9
25	Brazil Industrial cotton mill	210 000
30	Carioca do	195 000
- 5	eptember 10	
		9 08 900
3	Six per cent. apolices	
51	do	999 00
22		1,000 000
1,200\$	do	99 8 0
100	Five per eent. do all paid	993 00
40	do. 720\$ pd	995 00
34	Banco Brazil	279 00
70	do	280 00
100	Banco Commercial	235 00
85	a do a series	50, 00
20	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	187 00
3,000	Bragantina R.R	184 00
10	Feiry	1 (4.17)
87	Confianca Insce.	69 00
50	Ounfiança Insce	
30	(gold 5%)	86 50
45	D Des Est	72 0
93	n manco r regial	,

S	eptember 1r.	
14	Six per cent, apolices	999 000
20	Five per cent tlo. all paid	995 000
5	do du,	997 000
\$	Five per cent do all paid	104 B
00	Sovereigns	11 280
00	Banco Commercial	233 000
30	Bauco ilo Commercio	221 000
,0	Banco Industrial	200 000
50	Banco C. Real, S. Paulo	70 500
28	Carangola R.R. w/subs	136 000
92	deb, Leopoldina R R. 200\$	187 000
6	Ferry	102 00
10	,, do ,	1021/2 %
го	Nucional de Navegação	198 000
oo.	do 15 Dec	200 000
60	Jardim Botanico tramway	144 000
40	Carrnagens Fluminense	206 000
9	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
	[gald 5"/n]	86 500
S	eptember 13.	
6	Six per cent. apolices	999 000
10	Banco Brazil	278 000
40	Banco Industrial	200 000
88	Carris Urbanos tramway	262 010
48	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	641/4 00
ťο	Alliança Insce	32 000
30	Nacional de Navegação	202 000
00	dii 20 Dec	200 000
00	ilo 30 Dec	202 000
00	deb. Carioca cotton mill	195 000
10	hyp notes Banco Predial	72 °s
58	, Banco C. Real do Brazil [60]	79 °0
91	,, do gold 5%	86 500
911	MMARY OF THE BANK STATEME	NTS.

2,600 2,00

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.
August 31st (in combs de réis or 1:000\$000).
We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal lender.

111	ICI	1 5	11.0		uı		w	:vei	-	- R	41	16	шС	i Ci	_						
	All other	Profits in suspense	Bills payable	Deposits	Circulation and hyp. notes	Ē	Capital paid up	Liabilities:		Cash	:		Morigages	Debensures and shares	Public funds		Bills receivable		Fills discounted	Treasury bills	Assets :
	:	:	:	:	;	;	1			:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	Auxiline
	5,239	2,408	131	59,217	18,038	6.357	33,000	125,010		7.963	3.787	4,143	24.420	1,994	8,524	2,010	986	20,316	17,067	33,800	Brazii
2386	2,999	500	1	10,8h3		1.735	6,766	22,864		2,805	1,623	630	206	3,805	1,913	379	353	6,086	3,924	1.080	Commer- cial
2824	8	;	:	2,155	;	:	600	2,821		ıc5	114	:		:	1	!	í	1,063	4.479	:	Commer. cial de S. Paulo
720	1,020	,	40	5.010	:	900	6,751	14.335		939	1,437	407	270	1,297	440	:	51	2,770	0.718	` 1	Com- mercio
6.540	250	1225	:	11	4,000	000	749	6.549		3	1,037	1	5,413	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	Credito Real do Brazil
7.107	100	07	;		4,003	102	1.750	7.103	-	527	040		5,028	.:	:	ő	:	288	:	:	Credito Real de S. Paulo
. 310	034		30	23	:	:	400	1,319		25	145	:	:	1ç2	0	;	ì	852	97		Del- credeve
8008	1,701		170	12.517	:	;	4.444	18,898		1,042	901	,i	:	:	:	;	1.198	8,838	0.859	<u>}</u> ;	Euglish
16.522	100/	000	1	8,401	·:	900	6,000	16,523		838	576	1,051	892	1.403	1,205	2,139	195	5.377	2,727	:	Industrial
27.668	1/0220		Į.	5,887	31	,	4.444	27,668		2,363	13,200	1	:	;	;	:	z.031	4.707	4.747	:	London & Brazilian
6.340	1,130		790	2.921	1	500	1,000	6.349	1	230	71	287	:	:	113	52	569	2.769	2,208	:	Mercantil Santos
0.020	1,110		;	297	5,402	125	2,000	9,020	1	0	900	,:	7,504	1	1	502	48	:	:	:	Predial
37.628	1 6	204		20,108	:	2,050	8,000	37,628		1.319	:	305	400	106	9.725	418	75	12,662	3,203	8,500	Rural
2.008	2,203		:	1.199		43	648	3,098	ī	Sor	739	(A		27	,1	:	;	1.647	515	:	União de Credito
200.185	35.479	3,050	1,283	134.715	33,091	13.005	76.552	299,185		18,470	25,290	0,828	44.623	9.799	21,994	5.510	6,106	67.375	49,004	43.380	Totals.
Ī								-		-	_	т		0	E			`	0	т	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Juneiro, September 14th, 1886. Exports.

Exports.

Cottee —While only a moderate husiness has been reported since our last issue, the market allows that much more has been lotte than is given in. The failing off in receipts and the necessives of the United The Torkets quote prices had been as the contract of course, has teen known days ago, and it seems to us, that it would have licen more convenient to have reported it gradually, rather line at one bow mark so important an advance.

The sales as reported since our last issue have been:

60,819 and for the United States

20,803 Europe
20 Cape of Good Hope
2,674 II filted the contract of th

		2,074	II SINEW	HEIE	
	9	2,796 ba	gs.		
21.6	e cle	Hances	for the same peri-	od are:	
		a State			bags
	mie				
Sept.	4	Baltim	ore Amerbk Alb	emarle	6,25
	4	New 1	ork Amer lug Be	ng. Fabeus	13,13
	4	da	Blg str Tych	o Brake	12,06
	6	Balum	ore Amer by Alic	(e	4.17
	9	do	Br bg Mississ	ipp1	3,000
	ıά	New 1	ork Br sir Doue	iti	1,90
	13	Baltim	ore Amerbk Ju	lia Rollins	10,82
	Eu	rope :	•		
Sept.			re Grett Paisane	ıgud	5,62
Schr	7	Antwe	ro Gr sta Koeln		3,20
	7	Breine		******	60
	6	Rorde	uv Er ett Senen	al	50
	9	Antore	m Be sty Cartas		2,35
	9	Lande	n Re est Darmin		11,77
	10	South	motor Br str Ma	ndego	
	11	Liamb	ura Ce ere Valta	raiso	
	11	Antur	en Cu ata Review		
]	71	Line	En ata 1777 de	Maceió	
				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	413.
1		sewhen			
Sept.	10	River	Plate Fr str Gir	onde	. 39

8

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 8,557 bags The daily

Y	average since	the 1st	mst	, ha	s been :	
		8,867	bag	s		
	against	16,572	11	in	1885	
	11	19, 190		11	1884	
	- 11	8,709	IJ.	я	1883	
	11	21,565	- 13	-11	1882	
	91	16,653	n	D	1881	
		16,743	10	-11	1880	

Brokers'	quotations	this	morning	were:	

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	4*360 5\$860 nominal	6\$400 8\$600 ทอบบันลโ
Good first	5 110 - 5 240	7 500 - 7 700
Regular first	4 830 - 4 970	7 100 - 7 300
Ordinary first	4 560 - 4 770	6 700 - 7 000
Good second	4 150 - 4 360	6 100 6 400
Ordinary second	3 750 - 4 020	5 500 - 5 900
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	2 500 - 2 860	3 800 - 4 200

Stock was this morning reported to be 143,000 bags although it is well understood that there are not 50,000 bags of available stock in the market.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags
New York Br str St. Mark	27,000
Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bonner	_
New Orleans Br str Nasmyth	18,000
Galveston Nor bk Nicolay H. Knudgen	5,000
London Br str Ionic	1,300
Antwerp Br str Leibnitz	3,000
Hamburg Gr str Carl Woermanu	6,500
do , Desterro	4,000
do Ceará	5,000
Trieste Brit str Kenneth	9,200
do and Genoa Br str Pine Branch	6,500
Marseilles and Genoa Ital str Mattee Bruzzo	14,000
Cape Town Ger bk Johan Carl	3,100
Port Elizabeth Nor bg Norden	5,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE

- 3000	1	250 oc 550	25c & 5%	250 & 5%	1	1	25c & 5%	1	258 & 5%	Freight per steamer
		21110	8,712	2173	ı	1	21,5	1	7,10	Exchange on London average
gritti të		5,850	5,850	5,850	ı	1	5,850	1	5,850	do Good 2nd. do
6,850	ı	6,400	6.400	6,400	ı	ı	6,400	ı	6,400	
143,000	160,000	155,000	177,000	181,000	184,000	178,000	168,000	159,000	150,000	Stock
I	ì	17,141	7,669	5,018	ı	* 10,746	i	1 47,003	1	Shipments
25,073	1	30,026	12,129	13,427	,	1	1	1	13,141	Total Sales bags
ı	ı	256	608	1,452	ı	1	1	1	356	, Elsewhere ,,
,	١	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	400	,, Cape
9,302	١	3.763	6,662	3,000	1	1	ı	1	7,165	., Europe
15.771	ı	26,007	4.859	8,975		1	1	1	5,220	Sales U. States
8.407	4.822	8,447	8,201	кт,ог7	6,582	10,214	9,032	8,603	10,185	Receipts bags
Sept. 14	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept 7	Sept 6	Scpt. 5	Sept. 4	

817,302 456,668 397,050 8,400 36,166 888,384

8

Imports.

The markets have been quiet and we have hat little to report. Flour is reported to have shown some novement, but the greater part of our receipts are for dealer's account, and the same may be said of pine, of which recipts have been free. Kerosene is still reported flat and Larl is weak, Flour.—Receipts since our last have been;

Flour Receipts since our mist have been i.	
Hornet from Richmond :	
Dimlop 4,673 bris.	
McCance 527 11	
Coronet 100 ;;	5,300 bils.
I. W. Parker do:	
Haxall 2,469 brls,	
Crenshaw 1,731	
Clara 300 11	
Roschud 95 11	4,595 is
Adda F. Bonner from Bahimore;	
Castilla	
Crystal	
Harper's Ferry 1,000 11	4,766
Anzandale from United States:	
Noblesse 1,500 brls	
Alcantara 1,500 ,	
Castilla	
M1. Vernon 1,150 11	
Harper's Fenry 675 11	
Codorus 500 ,,	
Jewell 500 n	
Radiante 500 »	
Silver Spring 500 11	
Buda	S, 333
	12,004 brls.
Sales and withdrawals for the same period are	about 15,000
Cities and minimum	

brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

27,300 brls. American
300 , Trieste
1,000 , River Plate
28,600 brls.

ers report the market fairly active at the following

3 1	
Trieste,	17\$00017\$500
Richmond 1st	17 000-17 500
do 2111	16 25016 500
Baltimore 1st	16 25017 000
do zml	15 500—16 000
Western & Int	16 000-17 000
Chili	nominal
River Plate	15 500-16 000
New Zealand	nominal

Piteli Pine — Receipis are 474,277 feet per Venice from Pensacola and 284,019 feet per M. B. Milleu from Satilla River, both of which cargoes are reported to be on order. Brokers quote the market flat at 365000 per dozen

White Pine -No receipts and the market is weak We may quote nominally al 100 is per foot.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to report

Spruce Fine.—Nothing whatever to report

Sweddish Fine.—Receipts have been 600 doz, per

Freidig, 1,199 doz per Palander and 665 doz, per Garibaldi

The finst was sold at 13-8000 per doz. for ted and 338000 per
doz for white deals; the second is on order and the third
was sold on private terms. Brokers quote red death 314800

—338000 and white at 311000—338000 per doz, as to quality;
market dat.

Kerosene.-None arrived, but the market is still flat, nal quotations are 6\$200 per case, in lats

Lard, —Receipts are 100 kegs per Addis J. Beimer and 2,000 per Annamale, from United States. Brokers report the market very quiet and weak at 360 rs. per lb. for invoices

Rosin - The Adda J Bonner brought 450 bris and he Annandale 45, from the United States There is no hange in quotations.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 100 cases per Annandamente article is now almost entirely imported for dealer.

Indian Corn.-Receipts of River Plate maize are:

Indian Corn.—Receipts of River Plate unive are:

\$5.05 bags per Pursungard
\$5.20 , Keeln
\$50 , Seregal
\$705 , Mondego
\$1,000 , Caxton
\$2,106 , Darrehi
\$7.870 , Berthal
Brokers quite at \$\$500-4\$500 per bag.
Bran n —Receipts since out last are \$1,100 hage from River
Plate. We may continue quotations at \$\$500--\$550 per bag.
Cooff ish —The Union from Paspehin brenght at \$\$500 to 600 per bag.
Cooff ish —The Union from Paspehin brenght at \$\$500 to 600 per bag.
Cooff ish —The Union from Paspehin brenght at \$500 per bag.
Cooff ish of the Union Paspehin brenght at \$500 to 600 per bag.
Cooff ish 500 per bag.
Cooff ish 500 per bag.
Only 180 per bag.
Only 180 per bag.
Only 180 per bag.
He may quite C. R. C. at \$2\$500-21\$500 and other marks at \$1\$000-2500 per tub.

Hay —Receipts are \$3.00 bales per Elisabeth Dealers

It 15/00-228/00 per tilb.

Ha y... Receipts are 3,600 biles per Elliatheth Dealers and contractors receive all, or nearly all, of this article

Cost... Receipts have been:
925 tous per Successor from Ayr
381 ... Jane Kilgear from Leish
1,000 ... Elliante Aligear from Newport
24,16 ... Steman from Liverpoul
20,05 ... Stemant Freeman from Cardiff

2,025 ,, Stewa all to dealers and companies

Cement —The Countess of Devon brought 1,400 casks from Marseilles Brokers make no change in quotations.

Rice.—There are no receipts since our last, but the stock is very large, and brokers report the market flat at about \$\$500 per bag in lots.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

m Messrs. Thomses & Co.'s Market Report, dated Angust 31st.

Hides — The total exports of salted hides this season (in-cluding the Matadero hides, shipped by Messis Vinva Clausea & Co.) amount to:

anssen & Co	.) amount to	i		
		Corv.	Ox.	
Tot	al	. 277,000	87,986	
Exports sinc	e ist January	up to date;	20.7	
	Euroj		United	States
	salted.	dry.	salted.	dry
86	357,822	113,560	7,164	162
85	363,728	69,644	36,183	182,

Totals re 1st July

dated 1st September.

Copper,—During the first half of the past month our market miled quict, although a better tone was imparted to it after the favorable result of the Dutch auction became known, developing into an advance in prices. The market closes firm in consequence of better advices from abroad, good demand from Europe, a temporary decrease in receipts which is expected to occur owing to the late heavy rains and small stock available for export, out of which it is very difficult to obtain nice selections. Receipts have averaged 5,146 hags, against 4,336 bags in 1885 and 3,071 bags in 1884; since 1st July they rench 250-244 bags, against 246, 64 bags in 1885 and 3,371 hags in 1888. Saled whing the month; 1885 and 3,371 hags in 1888, Saled whing the month; 1895 and 13,700 bags. Stocks are to-day 6,000 bags in first hands, against 65,000 bags last month, and 15,000 bags.

first hands, against 65,000 bags last mor	ith, and 1	5,000 bags
The clearances have been:		
United States:		hags.
New York	13,367	
New Orleans	566	13,933
Europe :		
Havre	29,381	
Antwerp	27,043	
Hamburg	37,347	
Bremen	1,328	
England	5,568	
Bordeaux	250	
Trieste	15,850	
Venice	500	
Leghorn	250	
Geнoa	237	
Portugal	5	117,759
Rio and coast		95
		131,787

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 4. RICHMOND Filing Hornell, 407 tons; Israel; 50 ds flour to 10 Francisco Clemente & Co. Pastemac—He by Union, 193 tons, Briaul; 57 ib; codfish 10 Magalilaes & Bastos.

AVR-Br bk Snowdrop; 609 tons; Foster; 41 ds; coal to John Moore & Co. SEPT. s.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug. Aidhi 7. Bonner; 463 tons; Berry; 55 d., sundries to Phippe Brohers & Co.
Minm.esboorge—Nor bi Sighal; 466 tons; Aamodt; 65 ds; nails to order.

nails to order.

Nawrout—Fr hk. Roemes Aleres; 649 tons: Barnele, 49 ds; coal to D. Peelro II railway.

Orostro—Port bk. Corters; 658 tons; Barros; 47 ds; sindries to Viuxa Leone, Minanda & Co.

Macxo—Nor bg. Efratine; 183 tons; Knudsen; 27 ds; sindries to order.

SEPT. 6.

RICHMOND—Amer by I. W. Parker; 361 tons: Kane: 50 ds; floar to Phipps Brothers & Co.
HISSM—Nor bk Freidig; 270 tons; Bie: 82 ds; pine to Chr.
Hecksher & Co.

CHRISTIANIA—Nor hk Pulander; 407 tons: Omholdi; 64 ils; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co. Christiansi'nd-Not lik Garthildi; 303 tons; Zackriasen 69 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

LEITH-Br lik Jane Kilgour; 25) tons; Taylor, 60 ils. coal to Wilson Sons & Co

MARSEILLES-Br Ing Counters of Devou; 232 tons; Short: 56 ds; sandries to Kail Valais & Co. ILHA DE MAIO-Nor hk Russ; 370 tons; Johannesen; 32 ds; salt to Backhenser & Meyer.

SEPT. 7 PERSACOLA-Br lug Penier, 624 tons; Hill; 92 ds; pine

Laverroon.-Br ship Struau; 1473 tons; Lemon. 62 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. to KIOLAN CO.

CARITITE FIR ship Stewart Freeman; 1485 tous; Raymond:
40 dc; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MAUSELLES--Nor lug Phandr; 284 tous; Meyer; 51 dc, sundies to Coff, Dale & Co.

unes to Cett, Dale & Co.

ILHA TERCEIRA—Port lug Flor de Augra: 320 tons: Aman-cio; 40 ds, sundries to master.

SEPT. 8. Orosto-Port bg Tito; 235 tons; Barreto; 53 ds; wine to

AMPARA—Nor lng Beetha; 323 tuns; Halvensent 23 ds, maize to Max, Nothmann.

SEPT 9
SATHLA RIVER—Amer lug M. B. Miller; 310 tons: Young 54 de; jine to order.
NewCASTE, PAUL & Northyset; 346 tons. Nielsen; 108 de; coal 10 Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 10

IMBETIBA—Ger lik Johan Cavl., 499 tons; Emits: 16 hours, ballost to Watson, Ritchie & Co. SEPT 12.

Oropeta. Port hk Africa; 618 tons; Cardia, 42 ds; sundries to Balbesa Circla & Co. Rosanto: B. bk Elizabeth; 373 tons; Rowland; 22 ds; hay to onler.

SEPT. 13

Research—Br by Plower, 386 tons; Crossley; 22 ds. hay to J de Souza & Co. Macao—Br bk Warkhoun; 371 tons; Lernon; 20 ds; salt to Mac Notlimann.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS SEPTEMBER 4

PERNAMBUCO-Nor bk Veger; 365 tons; Christiansen; ballast

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Albemarle, 413 tons; Fotbes; coffee.

MARANHAM—Port bk Allexandre Hercukino; 419 tons; Gomes, simdries. SEPT. 7 YORK-Amer lug Benjamin Fabens; 697 tons, Con-a; coftee

SEPT. B. TALCAMUNA—Ger bk. Elizabeth; Bay tons. Greir; ballast. VALPARAISO—Fr bk. Pičabring: 1397 tons. Marilat do BALTIMORE—Amer bg. Alice; 301 tons. Gale; coffee. S. FRANCISCO Do Stt.—Ger bg. Bertha; 224 tons: Kuhne,

SEPT. 10.

MORE... Br bg Mississippi, 228 tons: Powell; coffee. BALTIN

SEPT. 12.

PASPERIAC—Bi bg Ilebe; 230 tons; Carcond; ballast
VICTORIA—Swed bg Idusa; 193 tons; Arvidsen; sundries,
VILLA NOVA—Nor bk Collega; 226 tons; Leumbuis; ballast.

SEPT 13.

GALVESTON...Ger lik Santiago, 466 tons; Seebeck, ballast

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

RAITHORDER - Amer bk Julia Rollum coffee.

BARBADOES - Br ship Prince Henry ballast.
PERNAMUNCO - Br bg Aldine
do Nin hi Lewpring do.
SAWARAH -- Nor bk Alvendor do.
VALPARAKO -- Fr bk Runiquid do.
PARANAGUA' -- Turk hk Pirror Sindies.

ERFIGUES AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue:
Nor bg \$Skeld, Paranagan and River Plate, matte, 1 real;
Turk bk Fyrax, Paranagan and Snotes, timber, 34.00\$ in
full; Swed bk Norden, Be bg Hastings and Be ling Hornet,
Pernambuco fo, sugar to United States, or Halifax, 1716 in
tull; Nor like Larsprag and Volydars, Pernambuco fo,
sugar to United Sintes, 1916 and 191, and 1917 to Halifax,
with primage: Nor ling Handret, Victoria and Falmouth fo,
coffice 251—716 Nor bg Norden, Part Elizabeth, ceftee,
f.366; Swed ling Fateria, Buenos Aires, old iron, 1716 and
Ger lik Jago, Canoccin and Parit, cuttle, 2,00.\$.

25c per bag
30c do
25] per tor
25] do
25] do
25 firs do
30 fcs do
301 do
10{15[per tar

Marseilles		30 tcs	
Trieste		301	do
Suil ! United States, Non- the Sou Channel f. o. } Lisban f. o. }	thnominal	10{15[p 15 17 6 25 30 -	do do

	25 30 - do
PESSELS AFLORE Se.	LOADING FOR RIO.
Ariel	. Liverpool
Asinua	
Agues Sutherland	
Aurykos	
Amp	, Baltimore

	Arganne	Magion	ı Jilly
	Asiana	Cardiff	22 July
	Agues Sutherland	Liverpool	
	Amykas	Antwerp	5 Aug.
	Amr	Baltimore	
	Arbutus	St John's	
	Anlesmut	Cardiff	15 Aug.
	Bernardino Bravo	Cardiff	
	Beatrice Havener	New York	30 July
	Christine	Hamburg	
	Cumões	Oporto	
ı	Campsie Glen	Pensacola	
	Cushinere	Cardift	7 Aug.
	Chin E. McGilbery	New York	
	Crescent	New York	
	Dreve	Soderhann	28 July
ı	Drouning Louise	Westerwick	31 July
ı	Dominion	Cardiff	
ı	D. Polve II	Baltimore	28 July
	Emilie	Memel	20 July
	Ernest	Leith	10 July
1	Elise Buch	London	
	Express	Rosazio	
	E A. Sanhes	Baltimore	
	Khen	Liverpool	
	Ferdu	Newcastle	
	Fixe	Rosario	
	Fram	H,anburg	9 Aug.
	Flors	Liverpool	5 July
	F. 7 Merrinun	Satilla River	
	Froles	laverpool	
	Gordon	Newport	
	Cunzier	Westerwick	

Firdar Laverpool Courter Westerwick Courter Westerwick Courter Westerwick Courter Westerwick Constillute. New York Constillute. New York Constillute. St. Simon's Court Fallenberg. Autwerp Call Thibug: Baltimore Call Thibug: Baltimore Call Thibug: Baltimore Clemewon Liverpool Crey Englet. Baltimore Herstands Waskworth Herdwig: Loudon Herstands Unaburg. Loudon Handel Baltola. Cardiff Labelle Baltola. Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Perbauct. Marceilles Marceilles Marceilles Marceilles Cardiff Maris Opento Limea Cardiff Maris Opento Limea Cardiff Maris Opento Limea Cardiff Maris Opento Laverd Cardiff Maris Cardiff Maris Opento Laverd Marceilles Marceilles Maris Department Laverd Maris Opento Laverd Maris Opento Laverd Laverd Maris Maris Department Laverd Maris Department Laverd Maris Department Department Maris Maris Department Laverd Maris Department 16 July as July 6 Aug 14 Aug 19 July 18 June Newcastle Philadelphia Marseilles Hamburg Meniel Leith Oporto Cardiff Oporto 9 July

11 July 30 July 17 July Opurto Hartlepool 30 July Newcastle Liverpool

Cardiff Newport Marseilles Memel Cardiff Baltimore

Mary Harbroack
Mathida C South
Mary G. Reed.
Noemin
Norm
Norm
Prince Frederick
Prince Annoha
Prince Lucien
Prince University
Frederick
Rounde
Softa B
Softa B
Spoltes
Spoltes
Tartita
Tartlearkjold
Zingara Kemi London

10 July 28 July 5 Aug. 31 July 26 July 11 July

A	KRIVALS OF	FOREIGN ST	KANERS	GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS										
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	KMISSIU		CIRCULATI			DERIOMINATION Jan July	INTERREST		ALUK LAS	T SALE	DAST QUOTA 1101.S
Sept. 4	Koeln Gr	River Plate* 10d	H Stoltz & C	50,000,000	000	6,003,100	9 1	e n	do	5 " 70	200 I	800 99	8 % 5 000 32 %	
5 7	Sénégal Fr Vin Florio Ital Humboldt Br	da 4d Genoa* 23d Liverpool* 24d	Mess Maritimes J. N. Vincenzi& F Norton, M'w & C	∠,156,4au 199,0au 30,000,000	000	1,997,200 119,600 22,017,600 12,683,000	oco Gol	o d Loan of	868 Apr., Oct.	4 %	1,000	000 t,28	οβουυ	=
7	Caxton Br Darwin Br	River Plate 5 1/2 d do 5 1/2 d Santos 2 th	do do do	51,585,000	000	12,683,000 7,989,600	000 Pro	do vince of t	tio de Janeiro Jan., July	5 % ·	200-		0 000 4 ⁰ /n	103 90-104 00
7 8	Donati Br Mondego Br Valparaiso III	River Plate* 6d	Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C			1,873,400	iono Bra	zıl	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	5 % 6 "/ ₄	1:00	000 10	o "/n	—101 %
9	Gironde Fr Provence Fr Annandale Br	Hordeaux* 19d Marseilles* 19d New York* 33d S Nicholas* 8d	Wilson Sons & C Mess Maritimes K Valais & C F. Clemente & C		1	1,596,500 3,269,100 4,085,300	coo Cre	dito Real d do gi		5 %	100 L 11	000 79 158 8	6\$500 5 %	86 500-87 000
9	Valparaiso Gr	Santos ∡ofi	(In			5,482.200	000 Pie	hal			100	000 7	2 4/0	721/ %-721/2 "/"
11	Noid America Irl V. de Maceió Fr Chatham Br	P. Alegre* 8d	A. Fiorita A. Leubá & C Norton, M'w & C						DEBENTURES AND	SHAKES				
12	Berlin Gr St Mark Br V de R. Jan, Fr	Santos 17h do 20h Hayre* 26d	H Stoltz & C Hard, Rand & C A. Leubá & C	CAPITAL	MARKS	750	VALUE	AID UP	27 A 44 K 5	RESERVE FORD	LAST SALE	ANT DE	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
13	Matteo Buizzo lil	River Plate 4d	J.N. Vincenzi& F		1 7	н			BANKS					W. P. P.
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	LARGO	500,000\$	2,500	All All	200\$ 200	All All	Auxiliar	11,671 \$368 6,364,564 974	278 GDU 278 GDU 273 GGO	9 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	192\$000-194\$000 278 000-280 000 232 000
	la	· · · · · ·		12,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	60,000 10,000 60,000	30,000 All 30,000	200 200 200	60 A11	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro do de S Paulo Commercio. Commercio. Delecedero. Delecedero. Linguista de Mercantil. Linguista de Mercantil. London and Barzilla, Lindied. Mencantil de Santos	900 000 000	40 000 221 000	9 000	July 1886	221 000
4	Petropolis Gr l'ycho Brahe Blg Araucania Br	Valparaiso*	Sandries do do	5,000,000	100,000 25,000 10,000	12,500 24,313 All	200 200 200	60 70 40	Credito Real do Brazil, do de S. Paulo.	66,077 727 80,966 539	70 500 39 000	3 800 .	nly 1886	72 000 39 000— 41 000
s s	Paranaguá Gr Koeln Gr Sénégal Fr	Hamburg* Bremen* Bordeanx*	do do do	2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 6,000,000	30,000	A11 A1I	£ 20	L io	English Bank Industrial e Mercantil	£ 190 000 900,800 000	140 000 200 000	6 000	May 1886 July 1886 April 1886	
8 8	Valparaiso Br Vin. Florio Ital Caxton Br	Liverpool River Plate	do do do	1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	50,000 5,000 20,000	A11 A11 10,000	£ 20 200 200	All	Mercantil de Santos	£ 250,000 500,000 000 124,919 770 2,958,118 569	270 000 70 000	6 000	luly 1886 lan. 1883 luly 1886	
8	Darwin Br Mondego Br	Antwerp London Southampton*	do do	8,000,000	5,000	All	200 200	All 49	União de Credito	2,958,118 569 42,753 790	330 000 94 000	4 000	uiy 1886	328 000-335 000
n	Gironde Fr Provence Fr Cavour Br	River Plate do Porto Alegie	do do do	12,000,000 6,060,000	50,000	AR	200 200 200	70 All	Macantil de Santos Preliale I de India de Indi	14,642 ,000	136 000	7 "/0	Inne 1886	=
*1	Novel America 1tl	Santos River Plate	Ballasi Sundries do	15,500,000 1,500,000	50,000 - 2,000	20,000 All	200 200	All	do debentines. Corcovado Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation		175 000 25 000	6/2 ",10	 July 1886	=
	Humboldt Br V. de Maceió Fr Donati Ilr		do Coffee	1,600,000 1,500,000 400,000	7,500	All 1,926	200 200 200	All All	do debentures	9,777 149	150 000	D12 D	uly 1886	
13	Valparaiso Gr Herlin Gr	Hamburg* Bremen*	Sundries do	8,735,800 11,261,200 15,398,400	\$3,679 56,321	All	200 200 200	Alt 26	do 2nd series	170,527 718	135 000	300	luly 1886 luly 1886 Aptil 1886	186 500—189 000
	IGN SAILING O DE JANEIR		THE PORT OF	£ 493 500 B gou,unti	40,000	25.939	£ 50 200	 A11	do do Macahé e Campos do debentures.		530 000 90 000 80 0/0	4 600	April 1886 Jun. 1886 July 1886	525 000 — 81 00
	O DE TANEIR	Ē	3 K 14th, 1886.	8 100.000	40,500	45,500	250 200 200	All	do delicaraes	107.258 166	283 500 202 000	14 000	April 1886 April 1886 July 1886	
N Å		E REGIL	constato	970,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,400,000	6,000	1.350	200 200 200	All	Norte debentures Oeste de Minas do debentures Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	8,717 036	180 000 180 000 180 000	5 000	1883	=
Ame	nican.		F. Clemente R. C.	4,000,000 4,000,000	20,000	67,526	200	All All	Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	759,030 803 20 040 563	250 000 217 000 20 000	9 000	April 1886 July 1886	
bk Wall	h Doe 615 Au lace 645 . Kollins 586	13 Baltimore.	F, Clemente & C F. Clemente & U	1,922,000		=	100		Fauncia (Vest of S. Fauno). Principe do Giño Pará. do abisiliary. do debentines. do do Ramal Bananalese. do debentines. Servicia de Romanalese.		961 <u>2</u> 0 ₁₀ 205 000	7 00	July 1886 April 1886	204 000—208 000
	ha Cobb 1240 ny Doon 546 Dickson 570 Sep	10 New York	Wikon Sons & C W. Guintarães & F Monteiro, H. & C	810,000 370,000 1,800,000	19,000	AII 6,9°4	200 100 200	All		174 493	188 000	9 11/h 7 000	Inly 1886 May 1884	
bg L. W.	. Dickson 570 Sep . Parker. 361 I. Honner 463 B. Millen 319	s Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & U F. Clemente & C	£ 140,000		=	200 (50 200	=	do debentures	=	190 000 495 000 200 000	8/2 0/0	Aug. 1886 July 1886 July 1886	
811	rrs#	100		1,000,000	43,375	49,000	200		S. Paulo e Rio de Janeirodo with subsidido subsidiary	THE STATE OF THE S	145 000 155 000 24 000	=	July 1883	=
sp Pr. E sp Pr H sp Kaml	en Fox . 556 Ma Edward . 2179 July lenry 1287 bira 1952 Au	31 Liverpool	Rio Gas Co Wilson Sons & C	£ 676,300 7,200,000	30,000	43,591	£ 100 200	= An	do substitua y do dehentures Sorocabana, do dehentures	Participa	65 000 6414 0/0		April 1886 Inn. 1886	63% % -64% %
bk Pictor sp Abau bk Mani	bira 1952 Am m Castle. 569 a 1268 itoba 728	r6 Cardiff	R yal Mail Royal Mail	2,000,000 £ 320,000 Sugges	1.000	= All	£ 50 200	~_ All	Umão Valenciana	34,000 OUU	500 000 80 000	6 %	Jun. 1886 Pali 1881	490 000-500 000
bg Sarah	187	16 Pensacola		5,100,0001	27,000	A11	200	All	Umão Volenciana TRANWAYS Garis Ubasino do deberátures do deberátures Aladini Rotanes Nitherolty, Permindini definitios.	fy 614 678	262 000 495 000	0.0/0	July 1886 July 1886	262 000-265 000
bk Have	luck 1078		l. F. Alves & C. B. Rodrigues & C. L. Caymurano	463,500 846,750 20,000,000	\$0,000	All	500 100 200	- All	do do Jardin Rotanco	150,000 000	144 000 181 000	7 0/a 3 500	luly 1886 July 1886 July 1886	-145 000
bk Souve bk Marie bg Rozel	aban . 737 dla Smith 509 LcDonald 374	27 New York	Nmton, M'w & C Camara & Gotnes Phipps Bros & C	500,000 500,000 1.200,000	2,500 6,000	- A11	200 200 300	- All	do delentines	67,011 921	120 000	8 °/o 6 ono	July 1886 July 1884 April 1886	
ho C R	LeDonald 374 . C 248 ens	31 Gaspe	l Moore & C Magadiães & B Rio Das Co.	360,000 1,200,000	6,000	4,500 All	200 200 200	All All	Pernambugo do debutures Porto Alegre S. Clustavão	49,000 mm 477 939 554	91 "0 90 400 270 0 to	15 000	July 1886	260 000—
bg Hasti lug Horr	net 497	3 Philad'phia	F. Clemente & C F. Clemente & C	1,000,000 250,000 2,500,000	12,500	-A11	200 200	All	S Christiwaa S Paulo e S Amaro debentures		195 000 ≱18 000	3 500	luly 1880 July 1886	-
lik Snow	drop 6 39 of Devon 232	4 Avr 6 Marseilles	Magalliñes & B 1 Moore & C K Valais & C Wilson Sons & C	6 750,000 4 0 10 000‡	40,000	10.116 AH	€ 15 200	A11 A11	S Faino & S Amaro debendures. Villa Irabel BYRGATION COMPANIÉS Amazon Steam Navigation. Brazdeira de Navegoção Ferra debanues.	6 00 775 1,550 299 778	90 000 323 000 102% "r	Q trive	July 1885 July 1886 May 1886	322 000—325 000 102 % —194 %
sp Struar	Kilgour 251 n 1473 Freeman 1485			1,377,300	70,000	16,000	2011	All	Nacional de Navegação	210,510 595	202 000	10 000	May 1885 May 1886 May 18-6	198 000
lúg Vent bk Eliza	ice 624 ilieth 373	7 Pensacula., 12 Rosario !	Wilson Sons & C Phipps Bros. & C G. Lindgeon J. de Souza & C	800,000	,.noo	2,500	\$60	All		49 715 unn	215 000	852 %	hily 1886	
bk Work Du		g.12 Boitlogne.	VI Nothmann	3110,000	3,000	1,853	200	VIII	Paulista do debentures. S loão da Baira e Campos. Minora Insurance	12,500 000 44,641 050	180 000	2 000	Feb 1886 July 1886	32 000- 34 000
				1,000 0nut 3,000,000 4,000,000	3,000	10,000 All	200 1,000 200	250 20	Argos Flummense Confrança	200,000 000 200,000 000	535 000 fig 000 226 000	4 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	68 000 69 000 225 000 230 000
sp Union sp Perser bk Buen	nch agua	27 Cardiff	A Hargieases D. Pedro H R R	8,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000	8,000 2,500 20,000	4,000 Atl	1,000	125	Fidelidate	260,000 000 199,000 000	225 000	16 000	luly 1886	-222 000
bk Ingo.	man v.Werder 349 r 251 n Cail 499 Sep	g 17 Hamburg 10 Hamburg.	II. Stoltz & U	\$,000,000 4,000,000	8,000 20,000	10,000	1,000 200 200	100 100	Geral Integridade Nova Permanente	16,000 000 17,975 003 180,000 000	185 000 28 000 69 000	2 000	luly 1886 luly 1886 luly 1886	27 000— 30 000 69 000—
bg Adler bk Johan	r 251 n Cail 499 Sep Zinn	21 Genoa 5. 10 Imberiba .	1 Goaella Watson, R & C	5,000,000 1,200,000	6,000	3,750	200	All	Previdence CENTRAL SUGAR PACTORIES Agricola de Campos do debatures	9,715 647	96 %	9 ^d lo	Feb. 1886	
bk Louis bg Elena	Siana 638 Au a 358 Lanata. 558	g 4 Cadir 7 Rosario	J. N. Vincenzi & F. Souza A. & C. J. N. Vincenzi & F.	133,800 300,000 244,600	1,500	1.450	200 200	All	Armenty			= 14.	Jun 1886	=
he Nord	regian len 236 An	g. 2 Macáo	L Carvalho & C	500,000 250,000	2,500	_All	100	- 711	do debentures			100	April +886 July +886	=
bk Lovsy bk Merc	Kund'on 281 preng 489 anor 426	10 B Aires	L. Carvalho & C C. W. Gross & C Sonra A. & C C. W. Gross & C Camara & G. thes B. Rodrignes & C V. Leone, M. & C	250,000	=	=	200		do debeutures Porto Feliz		85 %		April 1886	9º */o
bk Telef	fon 755 lata 596 rd Jail 435	15 Rangonn. 16 Grange mth	Camara & Gomes B Rodrigues & C V. Leope, M. & C	240,000	5,000	All	200 100	All 162 1/2	Porto Real	23,975 567		7 %	hly 1886 Aug. 1886	==
bg Sigrli	inn 221 bet 273	19 Marseilles 19 Christian'd	B Rodifigues & C V Leone, M. & C Cerf Dale & C C. Hecksher & C Walter, H. & C To order To order L. Carsalho & C C W. Gloss & C Soura A. & C Max, Nothmana Hampton & Faro	800,000 800,000 1,700,000	8,500	All	200 200	All	Purezado debenturesQuissamădo debentures	132,870 000	208 000		April 1886 May 1886	
lug Tell	492 296 det 376	21 Lisbon	Walter, H. & C To order	800,000	1,000	Atl	200	All	Rio Ilranco		55 (90)	4.8	Nov. 1885	<u> </u>
bk Fri . bk Progr	ress 437	21 I de Maio 21 Namsos	L. Carvalho & C C W. Gross & C	475,000 750,000	7,500 17,500	All	£ 10	All	Rio de Janeno	= ;	250 unu	10"/0	Nov. 1885	
bk Brodi bk Borea	rene 390	25 Zarate 27 Cardiff	Max. Nothmann Hamilton & Faro	792,100	6,000	A11	200	All	do dehentites	_	71 °/a		May 1886 April 1886	=
bk Polyk bk Freya bk Freid	karp 498 3 579 Sep	28 London	Monteiro, II & C	200,000	-	All		100 All	Nitherolty Rio de Janeton (Compuss Artein dos Ratos (Compus do debentures 5, José d'El Rey (gold) do debentures COTTON MILLS Allianga		85 º/o	- 1	July 1886	90 % le
bk Palar bk Garib	nder 467 baldi 303 370	6 Christiania.	C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C Rackheuser & M.	1,600,000\$ 3,000,000 465,000	15,000	All —	200 200 200	Ali Ali	Brazil Industrial	11,932 300	204 000 210 000 200 000	8 %	Inly 1886 Inly 1886	—196 000
bk Sigda	m183	5 Middlesb'h	V. Leone, M. & C	1,000,000 800,000 600,000	5,000	_ All	200	=	Carioca do dehentures Confiança Industrial		195 000	71/2 01/0	_	=
bk Nord	llyset 346	8 Campana 9 Newcastle	Cerf, Dale & C M. Nothmann Wilson Sons & C	400,000	5,010	- All	200	- All	Páo Grande do debentures		206 00 1		April 1886 April 1886	=
bk Triur	ignese inpho 477 Au	0	V 1 VI C C	172,000 600,000	5,010 86a 3,000	All	200 200	All	do debentures		92 % 245 000 pir	12 500	April 1886 July 1886 April 1886	= .
lug Nov: bk Pereir	ra União. 407	13 I. do Sal 17 Lisbon	V. Deone, M. & C. Ahranches & C. Ahranches & C. I. A. G. Santos V. Leone, M. & C. Ferreira Pinto & C. Veiga Pinto & C. Corra Santos & C. Corra Santos & C. Corra Santos & C.	250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	10,000	5,550	300 100	All	Petropolitana	=	203 500	8 0/0	Nov. 1885	
bk Auda bk Sulta	cilia 208 acia 653 ma 432	27 I. do Sal 28 Oporto	Ferreira Pinto & C Veiga Pinto & C	3,000,000\$	6,000	All	5110 200	All	Associação Commercial	= '	210 000	8 º6 !	Ian. 1884 Sept. 1886 April 1886	
sp Amer bk Clauc bk Cintr	rica 930 dina 398 ra 608 Ser de Angra 320	29 Oporto 24 I do Sal 5 Oporto 7 I Tesceira	Costa Santos & C	£ 200,000 800,000	4,000	All	£ 50	All All	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	54,379 070 20,000 000	2 6 000 100 000	8 000	July 1886 Jan. 1886	=
bg Tito.	de Angra 320 235 235 618	2 1 lesceira	l'o master To master Barbisa Costa & C	1,000,000 1,000,000 800,000	5,000 50,000	All 18,000	200	All All	Constructora	9.954 130	103 000 128 000 192 000	т они 9 ⁰ /в	July 1886 July 1886	101 000- 130 000
	edish ia 214 An			331,200 500,000 220,000	2,500 4.400	All	200 200 to	All All	do debentus. Glous market. Hutstrial Fluminense, (kiosques)	171,748 830 186,315 200 180,040 000	35 000 52 000	2 300 9 000 2 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886 Aug. 1886 July 1886	50 000 54 00n
Ter			C. Hecksher & C Backbeuser & M Backheitser & M. V Leone, M. & C	7,500,000 1,954,000 2,000,000	9,920	A11 A11 9,137	100 200 200	AH AH AH	Serviços Maritimos	5,617 131	197 000	5 000	July 1886 May 1886 Ang. 1886	
bk Pirro			Frias Herm. & C	613,200	_	_	100	-	do debentures		70 %	- 14		

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